

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph on page 2, line 10, to page 3, line 6, with the following paragraph:

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A good server data processing system is dependent on an efficient input/output (I/O) system. After all functional requirements have been defined and all the components specified, a server relies heavily on its storage I/O subsystem. This critical subsystem controls the movement of data between the CPU and peripheral devices. No matter how fast the CPU, a single I/O bottleneck can keep any server from living up to its full performance potential. Therefore, an important aspect of building a better server is building an efficient storage subsystem. Today's servers place an extra demand on storage systems. Faster CPUs require more and more data from the storage system to meet increased data accesses. Multitasking operating systems allow data to be processed by multiple threads. Multimedia applications also heavily tax a server's data transfer ability with huge files. Faced with these facts, a server can no longer perform to its optimum unless built with an efficient I/O system. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) has a standard for defining a standard high-speed parallel interface that is used to provide for the needed speed in I/O transfers. The standard is referred to as the Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) standard. A SCSI interface is used to connect microcomputers to SCSI peripheral devices, such as many hard disks and printers, and to other computers and local area networks. SCSI provides for a local I/O bus that can be operated over a wide range of data rates. The primary objective of the SCSI interface is to provide host data processing systems, such as servers, with device independence within the class of devices. Thus, different disk drives, tape drives, printers, optical media drives, and other devices can be added to a computer without requiring modifications to system hardware or software.